The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,798—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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Single Copy.....As. 4.
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Boarding Out's, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., the scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,660 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd April, 1880, at 8 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 20th April, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th April, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th April 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 160	Rs. 40	
Suez	350	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	Without food
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Including Wine

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino & N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. POLLUCE, Captan G. Ragusin, to sail on the 20th April, 1880.
S. S. TEBE, Captain G. Grillanovich, to sail on or about the 4th May, 1880.
S. S. MEMFI, Captain D. Foretich, to sail on or about the 18th May 1880.
S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, to sail on the 20th May, 1880.
S. S. TIMAVO, Captain A. Sopranich, to sail on or about the 8th June, 1880.
S. S. CALIPSO, Captain A. Ballovich, to sail on or about the 7th June 1880.
S. S. CASTORE, Captain G. Mahorich, to sail on or about the 20th June, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class	Deck
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 370	„ 235	„ 133 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 205	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
sascon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 6th, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal	
S. S. MACEDONIA	J. Laird	2272	486	24th April.
S. S. ITALIA	T. G. Knox	2245	454	8th May.
S. S. SIDONIAN	J. McFee	1935	203	20th May.
S. S. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2280	500	12th June.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3080	500	26th do.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	3050	434	To follow.

The Sidonian has not Passenger accommodation.

FOR MARSEILLES.

S. S. ALEXANDRIA A. Lindquister 1829 424 15th May.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs 600
„	Liverpool	„ 500
„	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

HALL LINE

BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400.
„ LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	24th April.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

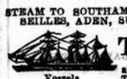
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	1880.
KAISER-I-HIND	4022	700	R. Methven	17th April.
SUHAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	24th do.
KHIVA [Extra]	2609	460	G. W. Attenson	29th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	1st May.
VENETIA	2726	460	J. Orman	8th do.
MONGOLIA	2933	530	E. M. Edmond	15th do.
SUMATRA	2438	450	R. F. Brinson	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 29th March 1880. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SOUTHAMPTON.

THE Steam Ship KHIVA 2,609 Tons and 460 H P, will be despatched as above on the 28th April, carrying passengers and cargo.
For particulars of freight and passage apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th March 1880. Superintendent.

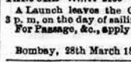
STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	D. Reynoldson	23rd April.
GWALIOR	3732	450	J. C. Babot	7th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 13th April 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

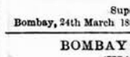


THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	23rd April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 28th March 1880. Superintendent.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

S. S. ROUMELIA, CAPTAIN FOTHERGILL, 2,158 Tons, 260 H.P. Nominal.
TO SAIL 17TH APRIL.

THIS Fine Steamer will be despatched as above.
She has comfortable First Class accommodated for Twenty-four Passengers.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st March 1880.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Com.	Tons.	H. P. nom.	
S.S. SICILY	Green	1675	220	on 16th April.
S.S. THESSALY	F. Harbord	1925	200	on 5th June.

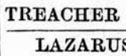
FARE ..... Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. ITALIA, are hereby INFORMED of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSENGERS booked (free of charge) by 1st Class Steamers and Sailing Vessels for all ports at reduced fares, Baggage, Kit, etc., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on board ship in Bombay and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams have immediate attention.
Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA,

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

IT contains in a concentrated form the whole of the medicinal properties of the "OPHELIA CHIRATA," a gentianaceous plant growing throughout Northern India and much prized by natives of this country for its therapeutical value. While correcting obstinate costiveness arising from want of bile, it also removes diarrhœa resulting from an overflow of vitiated biliary matter, and is recommended at this season of the year for its general bracing and tone-giving properties.

Cash, Rs. 4 per Bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,
A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE,

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingredients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery are at our command, coupled with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Re. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NETHERLANDS INDIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL SHORT-PERIOD RATE FOR THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

THE undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on PRODUCE STORED in the Fort Trust Godowns at the Prince's Dock, pending shipment, at TWO ANNAS PER CENT FOR ONE WEEK, less the usual discount.

LANG, MOIR & Co., Agents,
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
Bombay, 6th April 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR ..... Mr. C. S. Nazir.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PROGRAMME TO END OF SEASON.

On FRIDAY, 16TH.
Closed for Rehearsal of "H. M. S. Pinafore."

On SATURDAY, 17TH.
BENEFIT OF
MR. H. R. TEESDALE.
"CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING,"
(In which Major Cowper will appear.)
AND
"LITTLE AMY ROBSART."

Note.—Saturday Subscribers' Tickets hold good for this night. Monday Subscribers are requested to be good enough to accept Orchestra Stalls for this evening instead of Monday, 17th, as it is necessary to close on the latter evening for the final rehearsal of "H. M. S. Pinafore."

ON MONDAY,
Closed for Rehearsal.

On TUESDAY, 20th; WEDNESDAY, 21st; THURSDAY, 22nd; and FRIDAY, 23rd,
"H. M. S. PINAFORE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Stalls	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-30; performance to commence at 9.

STAGE MANAGER ..... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR... „ A. J. LEVEY.
Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in uniform half price to Back Seats.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. ARCADIA,
CAPTAIN RODGERS.
1,585 Tons, 300 H. P.
To sail 15th May.

THIS Fine Steamer will sail as above.
She has comfortable and airy accommodation for about 25 passengers.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL and QUARTERLY MEETINGS of the Corporation for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 12th April, 1880, will be held here at 2 p.m. THIS DAY (FRIDAY), 16th inst.
By Order of the Chairman,
R. P. BRUNTON,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 15th April 1880.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મદ્રાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પ્રનીન્ગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1879 of Rs. 7½ per whole and Re. 1-7½ per quarter share is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after the 16th day of April, 1880, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 3 p. m., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATE.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ધ. યુલજી જેથાની કું.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th April 1880.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નિઉ ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th September 1879 of Rs. [100] One Hundred per Share is declared payable to the Registered shareholders of this Company, on and after the 16th day of April, 1880, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ધ. યુલજી જેથાની કું.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Bombay, 15th April 1880.

In the Press.

MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' COMPANION; BY MANEKJI KAVASJI TODIVALA,
Shroff, MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO..
Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Ld., Bombay.

Rupees .....
A—Interest. 365 days in a year.
B—Interest. 360 days in a year.
C—Co-mission.
D—Rupees into £ Sterling.
E—Rupees into Dollars and Taels.
F—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton.
G—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton.
H—Interest. 365 days in a year.
I—Commission.
J—£ sterling into Rupees.
K—£ Sterling into Dollars and Taels.
£ Sterling ....
L—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton.
M—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton.
N—Interest. 365 days in a year.
O—Commission.
Dollars ..... P—Dollars into £ Sterling.
Q—Dollars and Taels into Rupees.
R—Freight calculator.

SHIPMENT OF BULLION.

Forms of application, copies of the Prospectus, with specimen page of the Sections, grants of
COOPER & Co., Bombay.

GOLD MINING IN THE MYSORE TERRITORY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT & Co., have been authorised by the Concessionaires [from the Government of Mysore] of certain land in the well known gold-producing district of Kolar and which is known to contain auriferous quartz in very large quantities, to form a Company for the working of a square mile, or 640 acres, of such land which they are prepared to allot on certain conditions. The land referred to is close to the block known as the "Ooregum Block" and the same reefs as are now being worked by the Ooregum Company run through it. The Concessionaires have agreed to transfer all their rights, title, and interest in the 640 acres referred to for 3 lakhs of Rupees, half to be paid in cash and half in fully paid up shares. The title to the land is, Messrs. Barclay and Morgan advise, unexceptionable, and the terms asked are only slightly higher than those that have been paid by companies in England to work portions of the Ooregum Block. No further payment of any kind, beyond the five lakhs of Rupees to be made to any one.

The proposal is to form a company with a capital of 10 lakhs of Rupees, to acquire and work a square mile of mining land. It is believed that a Company with this capital ought to be able to develop all the resources of the land handed over.

The shares are to be of the value of Ten Rupees each, and the name of the Company, The MADRAS GOLD MINING COMPANY [LIMITED]. The Company's Registered Office will be in Madras, but it is not unlikely that a considerable portion of its capital will be raised in London where similar enterprises are meeting with great favour. The Company will have a Madras Board of Directors, and it is proposed that Messrs Arbuthnot and Co. should be the Secretaries and Treasurers.

This preliminary notice is issued in order that it may be ascertained with what degree of favour a Company of the kind is likely to meet with at the hands of the Indian public, and so that it may be decided how many of the 70,000 shares still available for the public [5,000 having already been privately taken up] should be reserved for local investors and how many for allotment in London.

Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. will be glad to receive applications for shares in the annexed form and up to 31st May, unless before that date the shares are fully applied for; and should the Company not be formed, the deposit of One Rupee per share will be returned without any deductions.

Madras, 10th April 1880.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.

On behalf of the Madras Gold Mining Co (Limited).
Having paid to the Bankers [yourselves] of the above Company the sum of Rupees..... being a deposit of One Rupee per share on.....shares of Rupees Ten each in the said Company's proposed Company will allot me that number, and I hereby agree to accept the said shares or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to become a Member of the Company in respect thereof; and I hereby authorise you to place my name upon the Register of Members for the shares so allotted.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Profession if any .....
Usual signature .....
Date ..... 188.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Dutt's India, Past and Present	1 0
The Berkeleys Lady, cheap edn.	3 12
Ingle's our Australian Cousins	8 12
Vaughan's Family Prayers, 2 vols.	18 2
Dawson's Small Men	4 12
Stone's Cradle Land of Arts and Creed	8 12
Erelina men of Letters—Chaucer	1 12
A Noble Queen by Medows Taylor 2 vols.	4 8
A. B. C. of Telegraphic Code, new edn. 1880	11 8
Patterson's Law Book 1880	6 0
Gilmore on Duty	10 0
Fanning's Engineering Geology	2 4
Hand-book of Nursing	7 8
Wheeler's short History of India	7 8
Snell's Principles of Equity, edn. 1880	15 12
Lakeman's Whaling in Kaper-land	1 12
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A box of jewels, shop of rarities,
A ring whose *posie* was my pleasure."—*Herrick.*

"*About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring*
That she did give me; whose posey was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"—*Shakespere.*

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Sleeping or Early morning Deck Suits	10 0 to 18 0	Extra Large Solid Leather Trunks, the best	116 0
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Blue Serge Suits, very useful	„ 30 0	Best Kids Gladstones, from	„ 39 0
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Best Silk and Wool, new material, six	„ 52 0	English Feather Pillows, each	„ 7 8
Und-r Vests, from six	„ 31 0	Engli-h Horse Hair, each	„ 7 8
Cardigan Jackets, from	„ 12 8	Travelling Cotton Pillows, each	„ 2 8
Warm Gloves and Mitts, per pair	„ 1 12	Air Pillows, each	„ 7 8
Warm Mufflers, each	„ 1 0	Canvas shoes, per p ir	„ 6 8
Pin Scarfs, Oxford Cloth	„ 1 0	Leather Slippers	„ 3 8
Sailor's Knots, best silk	„ 2 0	Travelling Cases, to be packed with Clothes	„ 40 0
Travelling Caps	„ 3 8	Bath Sponges, from	„ 2 8
Tweed Hats for travelling	„ 3 8	Sponge Bags, each	„ 2 0
Bathing Trowers, per pair	„ 1 4	Moist Soap Boxes, each	„ 2 0
Linen Faced Collars, per dos	„ 0 12	Marine Soap, per Box	„ 1 4
Best all Linen Cuffs, per doz	„ 0 8	Tooth Brushes	„ 0 8
Cambric Handkerchiefs, from, per dos	„ 5 0	Tooth Brush Cases	„ 0 12
Cotton Socks, from per dos	„ 2 8	Nail Brushes	„ 3 8
Warm Angola Socks, from per dos	„ 21 0	Clothes do	„ 2 8
Sun Umbrellas, each	„ 5 8	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	„ 12 8
Alpaca do. do.	„ 6 8	Horn and Vulcanite Combs	„ 1 0
Twill Sheets per pair from	„ 9 8	Pocket Combs in Case	„ 0 12
Pillow Cases, each	„ 2 4	Shoe Horns	„ 1 0
Blankets, each from	„ 13 8	Deck and Camp Chairs strong, from	„ 9 8
Long Rugs and Scotch Maude, from	„ 15 0	Steel Scrolorne, per box the	„ 3 0
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 in. wide, per yard	„ 6 8	Tooth Powder	„ 1 8
Overland Trunks, strong and useful from	„ 27 0	Deck Shoes, from	„ 5

AND NUMEROUS OTHER ARTICLES.

THE OVERLAND AND TRA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1880.

REUTER'S telegrams of yesterday's date quote Consols and French Rentes unchanged at 98⅞ and 119½ respectively. Indian Government Securities are ¼ lower, Fours being now quoted at Rs. 78¼ and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 84¼.

In the London General Produce Markets Linseed and Rapeseed are quieter and partially 3d. per quarter lower. Cocoanut-Oil and Coffee are unchanged. The quotations for Metals are all as last given.

The market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday was flat.

In Liverpool the Cotton market closed irregular, sales 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were Surats. Mid-Uplands was quoted at 7d. per lb., a further decline of ¼d. per lb. from the previous day; and Fair Dhollera and Comrawutee and Good Broach and Bingunghatt were all quoted 1-16d. per lb. lower on the spot. To arrive Good "Comrawutee with a "Good" clause, March shipment via Canal, was quoted at 6 17-32d. per lb. and March April shipment with a F. G. F. clause at 6 15-32d. per lb.

In New York a further decline of ¼ cent. per lb. is reported in ready Mid. Uplands and of 14 cents per lb. in Futures for July delivery. The Receipt at the U. S. ports by date compare with the past two seasons as follows:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Wednesday's Receipts	6,000	5,000	6,000
Five days' Receipts	28,000	27,000	26,000
Total since 1st Septr. ...	4,548,600	4,232,000	4,006,600

At the usual weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India in London yesterday the full amount of 45 lacs offered was allowed on the following terms:—viz., Rs. 27,40,000 to Calcutta and Rs. 10,000 to Madras and Rs. 17,50,000 to Bombay at an average rate of 1s. 7·86d. per Rupee. Tenders on all three places at 1s 7 13-16d. received three per cent. The amount to be allowed next week is only 40 lacs. Bar Silver has declined to 51 13-16d. per oz.

EXCHANGE opened here this morning a shade firmer all round owing to the reduction in the amount of Council Drafts to be offered next week from 45 to 40 lacs, but the firmness did not last long, and when Calcutta telegrams came in quoting no advance there, our rates receded to previous quotations, at which the Bills offering are readily saleable.

The Bank of Bengal's rates of discount have been reduced 1 per cent. to-day.

Our closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 do.	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
France 8 do.	2 12½	,,

[* Ready and forward]

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at ½ discount and 60 days' sight Bills at 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market to-day has been quiet, but steady at Rs. 95¼ for Fours and Rs. 102 5-16 for Fours-and-a-half per cent.

SHARES.—There is rather more enquiry in this market, and in Spinning and Weaving companies Scrip an advance of Rs. 5 per share has taken place in Empress, Rs. 10 in Khandelish, Rs. 15 in Madras United, and Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern. A decline of Rs. 5 per share is reported in Manockjee Petits and Morarjee Goculdass'. In Land Companies Port Cannings have advanced to Rs. 10 and New Colabas declined Rs. 5 per share. In Press Companies Berars and Mofussulls are both Rs. 5 per share lower.

COTTON.—The market has been very dull indeed here to-day, but considering the decline that has taken place at Home, prices have still to decline considerably before being on a level with Home quotations. The transactions reported have not been large; the demand still chiefly runs on Broach which is still held for Rs. 240 per candy for ready Cotton, but Dholleras descriptions are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower. The arrivals from up-country to-day have been 8,035 bales, making a total of 41,185 for five days. We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 240 per candy	Ready.
,, ,, ...	,, 238 ,,	May dely.
,, Comrawutee	,, 224 ,,	Ready.
,, Dhollera	,, 227 ,,	Ready
,, ,, ...	,, 225 ,,	May dely.
F. G. F.	,, 218 ,,	Ready
,, ,, ...	,, 217 ,,	May dely.

LINSEED is in fair demand at Rs. 65 to Rs. 66 per cwt.

RAPESEED is still quoted at Rs. 5-12 per cwt., but there is nothing doing.

WHEAT is firm at Rs. 35 to Rs. 36 per candy for White, and Rs. 31 to Rs. 32 for Red.

PIECE GOODS.—There is rather a quieter feeling in this market owing to unfavourable account from home, but dealers in the bazaar are firm, although importers are offering to sell at easier rates.

FREIGHTS.—The S. S. "India" has been fixed for Liverpool, April shipment, at 41s. 3d. per ton and S. S. Teviot for London at 42s. 6d. per ton. For the Continent rates are unchanged at 45s. per ton for Havre and 50s. per ton, freight paid here, for Marseilles and Genoa.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs		Rs
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	27,500	500	500	4 p. ct	687½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	740
Bank of Madras	10,000	250	all	6 do	240
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	5 do	125
Chart'd Bk. of I. M. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do	240
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India ...	37,500	25	19½	6 do	108
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	306

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press	150	5,000	2,850	50	850
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	12½	1,030
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,300	32	260x-3
Bellasy	628	1,000	1000	25	465
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	500	500	all	50	435
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	105
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	30
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	80	430
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co	800	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	100	990
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	50	1,000
French Press Co.	300	500	all	50	450
Hind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	30	430
Mofussil Co.	8,125	500	400	30	220
Prince of W. Press	125	...	1,000	75	365
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,500	750	115	1,125
Sassoon Press Co.	330	500	500	25	325
Volkart's Press Co.	458	1,000	all	50	570

* P. S. Bonds.

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jolaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	15	970
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	36x-d
Masagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	.....	350
Fort Canning Co.	5,000	1,400	1,400	15	195

* P. S. Bonds.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.	..	£10	218-1-3	5 p. ct	307
Do New £20 shares	..	£10	130-14-5	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New £15 Shares..	..	£18	196-1-15	do	205

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B and P S N Co's STEAMSHIP HENRY BOLKLAW, 869 tons, Captain R C Dixon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 54 deck passengers.

THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP ARROW, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Jamnuggur, 12th March, brought 87 deck passengers.

THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP PEARL, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Radin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch Mandvie, 13th April, with a few packages of merchandise and 156 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's STEAMSHIP MALDA, 1,268 tons, Commander G N Wood, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—2nd Lieut W Brown, Capt H H Metcalfe, and Mrs M Carnegie. For Cannanore—2nd Lieut H C Cave and Capt F W Becher. For Seypore—Mrs F Skinner. For Colombo—Mrs Church. For different ports—Seventeen deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMSHIP ITALIA, 1,451 tons, Captain T C Knox, which arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Liverpool, 14th March, via Gibraltar and Port Said, brought Mr G P Green and the following cargo:—From Liverpool—610 packages piece goods, 89 bales twist, 1,880 bundles iron hoops, 125 bundles iron, 50 iron plates, 17 cases iron sheets, 25 cases copper, 3 cases umbrellas, 100 boxes soap, 9 cases thread, 58 packages bottles, 16 cases wine and spirit, 34 cases whiskey, 66 cases porter, 32 packages earthen ware, 79 packages colour and paint, 75 bundles shovels, and 135 kegs nails. From Glasgow—60 cases wine, 709 packages piece goods, 195 casks beer, 20 packages whiskey, 6 cases thread, 10 packages provision, 6,125 bars iron, 3 cases boots, 53 cases colour and paint, 87 packages tobacco pipes, 27 cases spirit, 60 packages acid, 3 packages oil, 9 packages tank, 1 package umbrellas cups, 1 package glassware, 41 bales canvas, and 125 bales twist. From New York—9 cases beer, 31 packages tobacco, 3 cases books, 35 cases clocks, and 275 bales twist.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Pearl (s)	Radin	Cutch Mandvie, Apr 13
	Sela	Yexley	Mauritius, Feb 20.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Mal'a (s)	Wood	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Henry Bolekow, Dixon, for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Pearl, for Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Arrow, for Jamnuggur.
Steamer Euphrates, for Liverpool and Aden.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVAL.
13 Gannet (s) .... Calcutta.

April. DEPARTURES.
12 Petunia .... Coconada.
13 Rohilla .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Spoke Hall s—146 bundles sheet iron Joseph Soares, 40 cases claret and 16 cases brandy Pestonjee and Co.
Widow Hall s—349 bundles sheet iron and 10 cases varnish Joseph Soares.
Rydal Hall s—80 bundles sheet iron Trybelly Moorsdally, Columbia s—7 cases leather belting Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Macedonia s—100 drums linseed oil Joseph Soares, 4 casks zinc paint and 2 cases varnish Jos Soares and Co, 2 guncheons whisky Preacher and Co, 15 casks chemicals Bhicoo Cullianjee, 3 cases chemicals Rogers and Co.
Marlborough s—20 bales printing papers A M Surufally, 27 bales printing papers S A G S Dawood, 62 cases champagne The Bombay Club, 67 casks beer Jamsetjee Framjee, 101 cases whisky Bhaptejeebhoy Cowasjee, 20 casks paint Nuzrally Surufally and Co, 25 cases stout Preacher and Co, 30 packages biscuits, M M Bell.
Centurion—25 cases table salt Surufally Heptolla.
Teviot s—1 qr cask brandy D Nusserwanjee.
Robson s—200 bags red lead Joseph Soares, 30 casks slates M M Bell, 157 casks green copperas A Murcott and Co, 3 cases bacon Jamsetjee Framjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

James Aitken—150 bales cotton Becherdas Ambaidass, 206¾ cwts myrabollams Jaitha Purshotum.
Twilight—31 bales cotton Ritchie, Steuart and Co, 30 tons bones Edward, Bates and Co.
Speke Hall s—195 cwts bones Alimahomed Hoosein, 50 bales cotton John Marshall and Co, 260 bales cotton Killick, Nixon and Co.
Sicily s—444 bales cotton Feel, Cassels and Co, 1 bales wool Cooper Landing Co.
Roumelia s—49 bales wool Shewjee Premjee, 100 bales wool Gocouldass Toolsidass, 5 bales wool Nursey Khutow, 80 bales wool and 60 bales cotton Jairam Sewjee, 1800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 150 bales cotton Dyal Dhurumsy, 41 bales wool Wallace and Co, 16 bales wool Lukhmidas Khumjee and Co 25 bales wool Liladhur Topun, 25 bales wool, Gangji Cutchra, 35 bales wool Khutow Veerjee 51 bales cotton Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co, 58 bales cotton Gangji Nurput, 6 bales hides and skins Rogers and Co, 1 bale woo Roojee Boychund, 66 bales coir yarn Ralli Brothers.
Avondale s—150 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co, 600 bales cotton E Spincer and Co.
Swaledale s—150 bales cotton Govindram Dwarkadass, 400 bales, cotton Killick, Nixon and Co, 100 bales cotton Dewjee Dossa 203 bales cotton Wallace, and Co, 500 bales cotton Lyon and Co, 56 bales wool Feerjee Khan Mahamed, 232 bales cotton Cowerjee Lilladhur,
Euphrates s—1,000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon, and Co, 200 bales cotton Remington and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—44 cwts ivory Sheriff Durvesh, 14 cases shawls David Sassoon and Co, 1 case shawls H S Mohideen, 1 case shawls Bullcomia Viadina, 4 cases shawls Sir Charles Forbes
Khiva s—41 cwts horns Rajbolly Allyruss, 1,143 cwts myrabollams, Robe tson Brothers and Co, 23 bales hides and 35 cwts horns Abdoola Mahomed, 40 cwts horns Mahomed Allana, 59 cwts horns, Mahomed Lalljee.

FOR HULL.

Amoor s—13,553 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

J W Mar—100 bales Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rebecca s—480 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers, 100 bales cotton Lyon and Co.
Europa—200 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollux s—100 bales cotton A Blaschock and Co, 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Surat s—30 bales cotton Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pollux s—150 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co.
Lord Derby s—1,000 cwts castor seed Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Timor s—600 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 220 cwts bones Natha Essa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—2622 cwts broken glasses and 60 cwts metal lead Curimbhoy Nanjee.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 16.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

For further directions and costs.

691-70—Hearn, C and L—Shamavahoo vs Dwarkadass Vussonjee—Jefferson, B and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

519-76—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Mahomed Ebrahim—M M Munshi—Part heard.
532-78—Tyabjee and S—Sakerlal Atmaram vs Luckmidass Tricumdass and others—H W Payne, K M and in person—Part heard.
64-80—Jefferson, B and D—Hajee Jacob Jan Mahomed vs Shaik Abdool bin Shaik Amir—Janardhan G.
116-80—In person [a pauper]—Ramjee Dhondoo and another vs Soora Wada and another—H Bicknell and in person.
72-70—In person [a pauper]—Ismailkhan and others vs Abdool Gunny and another—In person.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

37-75—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Yalibai and others—Macfarlane and G.—Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

15-80—Tyabjee and S—Doolubh Rashowjee vs Ghellabhoy Doolubdass and others—Crawford and B.
162-80—In person [a pauper]—Thucker Govindass Lalljee vs Thucker Girdhur Wagjee and others—Chalk and W.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the goods, chattles, credits and effects of Bhimsa Fuckira deceased—Muljee and B—Imambai, widow of the deceased, vs Dada Fuckira and others—Tyabjee and S.
In the matter of the last Will and Testamout of Thucker Petamber Girdhur, deceased—Bai Nanivahu, widow, vs Thucker Soorjee Jewandass—M M Munshi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 14.

Serros, 2nd Lieut. Bl 33rd Regt, to join, from England.
Gore, 2nd Lieut, Bl 33rd Regt, to join, from England.
Fairweather, Surg Major, Bl Md Dept, for Med Board.
Home, Surg Major, Ms A M D, to join, from England.
Vane, 2nd Lieut, Bl 49th L I, to join, from England.
Carter, Capt, Bl 51st L I, on sick leave, from Subathu.
Oliver, Capt, Bl, P W D, to retire, from Sealkote.
Pickwood, Lieut, By R A, on leave.

APRIL 15.

Bunny, Lieut, Ms R H A, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Allsopp, Capt, By R A, from Kurrachee.
Ferguson, Surg Major, Bl A M D, on sick leave, from Sealkote.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 15.

Miller, Surg, By A M D, to rejoin, to Deolalee.
Anderson, Lieut, By R A, to join, to Deesa.
Beeher, Capt, Ms 2-16th Regt, to join, to Cannanore.
Robinson, 2nd Lieut, Bl 2-1st Foot, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Prescott, Surg Major, Bl A M D, on duty, to Allahabad.
Creek, Surg Major, Bl A M D, on duty, to Allahabad.
Metcalfe, Capt, By of 83rd Regt, to join, to Bangalore.
Halloran, Surg Major, 1 A M D, on duty, to Allahabad.
Collie, Surg Major, Bl A M D, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col [Bt Col] T W B Roberson, Bl S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Maj A G Owen, 19th Regt Bl Lancers, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Col H F M Boisragon, of the 4th Sikh Infy, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months on Medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Maj R M Lloyd, S C.

The furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate granted by G G O No 229, dated 1st April 1880, to Surgn-Maj G Bainbridge, Bo Medl Estabt, will have effect from the 9th idem.

Condr P J Ryan, P W Dept. Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Referring to G G No 13, dated 7th Jan last, Surgn A H Anthonisz, M B Army Medl Dept, is appointed substantive pro tem Secy to the Surgn Genl, Army Medl Dept, until further orders.

In G G O No 213, dated 23rd March 1880, granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate, to Col L D A Dunsterville, S C, Corps of Hyderabad, for the words "in April next" read "in May next."

In continuation of G G No 262 of the 3rd inst, the undermentioned officer of the Bo Army is permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified, under the Provisions of G G O No 10, of the 7th Jan 1880, subject to H Maj's approval:—

Col J Thacker, S C, ordinary pension £434-6, capitalized value of annuity £7,033, from 17th April 1880.

Surgn-Maj T G Skardon, M D, Bl Medl Estabt, is allowed to proceed to Europe on Medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, under the provisions of G G O No 597 of 1881, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Bgdr-Genl F A E Loch, C B, Comdg Aden Brigade.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Lieut J W Wray, St C, six months, medical certificate.
Maj R I Crawford, S C, five months and seven days, private affairs.
Lieut G G Beazley, 83rd Foot [Staff], two months, medical certificate.
Lieut A Smith, S C, six months, medical certificate.
Lieut H L Fenton, S C, three months, private affairs.
Maj and Bt Lieut-Col J M Sexton, S C, is appointed Supt of Army Clothing, vice Col J Thacker, who retires.

The following extract from Bgde Aded Order by Bgdr-Genl H H A Wood, C B, Comdg Deesa Field Bgde, date 30th March 1880, is confirmed:—

Maj A J Doig, 26th Regt N I, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag, Deesa, from this date in addition to his own duties, pending the appointment of an officer by H M's Regt; J M Heath, proceeded to Ahmedabad to officiate as Dep Asst Qr Mr Genl, N D A.

Under Govt Resolution No 3146, dated 9th July 1872, in the Judl Dept, Major A J Doig is also invested with the powers of Mag under the Criminal Procedure Code on taking charge of the office.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr William Maidment is appointed Registrar of Marriages in Bombay, vice Mr N Spencer, senior, deceased.

Referring to Notification No 21, dated 7th instant, the Rev C Kirk, M A, will continue to officiate at Nasirabad until relieved.

The Rev C H Badham, B A, is granted privilege leave for forty-six days, with effect from the 5th inst.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon F D Melvill to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon Mr Justice Pinhey on furlough, or until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Maj G R Goodfellow, S C, to act as Political Resident at Aden during the absence of Bgdr Genl F A E Loch, C B, on leave.

Mr C P Cooper, Chief Presidency Mag, is allowed privilege leave of absence for seven weeks from the 15th instant or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The services of Mr A Jardine, Actg Asst Dist Supt of Police, in charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Broach, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Mily Dept for special duty in the Transport Dept.

Mr J F Fernandez is appointed, in addition to his duties as Hnsur Deputy Collr, to act as Cant Mag at Ahmedabad during the absence of Maj J M Madden on leave, or until furthe orders.

Mr H Seannell, Dist Supt of Police, Surat, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature of Mr A K Oliver to act as Depy Registrar and Sealer of the Court during the absence of Mr Khanderao Chimnaeo Bedarkar on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following acting appointments during the absence of Mr C P Cooper, Chief Presidency Mag and Revenue Judge of Bombay, on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr W Webb, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Chief Presidency Mag and Revenue Judge of Bombay.

Mr Nana Moroji to act as Presidency Mag in the place of Mr W Webb during the time he acts as Chief Presidency Mag.

Mr P Ryan, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Presidency Mag, vice Mr Nana Morojee.

Mr J R Dowr, 1st Supt of Police, Ratnagiri, is allowed leave on medical certificate for eighteen months.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr James Scorgie resumed charge of his duties as Professor of Mechanics and Applied Science in the College of Science on the 6th inst, before office hours.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl is pleased to confer upon Mr Byramjee Dadabhoy, Registrar of Bombay, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

Mr H Barrett, Depy Consvr of Forests, first grade, Kanara, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for two months on sick certificate.

Mr A A J Jervoise, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for ten months.

Mr W A Boulton, 2nd class Asst Settlement Officer in Sind, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr Balkrishna Deorao, Dist Depy Collr, Kaladgi, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days from the 6th inst.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A W Radcliffe has been appointed to officiate as Mily Secy to the Hon the Govr, in addition to his duties of Aide-de-Camp, from the 27th March 1880 vice Maj Rivett-Carnac proceeded to England on three months' leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W C Hughes to act as Under Secy to Govt, P W D, with the temporary rank of Under Secy to Govt, during the absence of Col W A Baker, R E, on furlough, or until further orders.

RAILWAY.

Mr F F S Spring, Ex Engr, fourth grade, Kathiawar State Railway, has been granted furlough for two years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr W C Rennie, Supt of Works, Kathiawar State Railways, availed himself of the privilege leave granted by Notification No 11 of 1880 on the afternoon of the 20th March 1880.

Messrs F J B Spring and W G Gilchrist, Ex Engrs, fourth grade, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Bhavnagar Div of Kathiawar State Railways on the afternoon of the 4th April 1880.

Mr B W Cartopher, Asst Engr, second grade, reported his arrival on the Marmagao-Hubli Railway on the forenoon of the 5th April 1880.

Capt J M Heath delivered over and Maj J M Doig received charge of the office of the Cant Mag, Deesa, in the forenoon of the 30th ultimo.

Mr H Kennedy delivered over and Mr P H Warden received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Surat, in the forenoon of the 5th inst.

Mr H J Holland delivered over and Mr A Jardine received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Broach, in the afternoon of the 26th March 1880.

Mr H E Winter delivered over and Mr E J Ebden received charge of the offices of the First Asst Collr and Mag, first class, Thana, and Railway Mag, B B & C I Railway, in the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

The following is a supplementary list of persons who have passed the Departmental Examination prescribed for Subordinate Native Estabts held in Sept 1879 in Ahmedabad. The names are arranged according to order of merit:—1 Mohanlal Shewakram [Talati of Talati of Usharpi]; 2 Ranchore Bhaishanker, [Late Talukdari Talati]; and 3 Dayabhai Nanalal [Unemployed.]

Messrs H N Alexander and G W Cotgrave respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Asst Supt of Police, Haveli and Purandhar Punitive Posts, on the 29th ultimo, in the afternoon.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue a Sanad to Mr Dayabhai Jadhuram, authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Sawat Dist, also to Mr Sitaram Gopinath Ajinkya, authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Poona Dist; and to Mr Raghunath Daji Nagarkar, authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Poona Dist.

Mr J D Adams, Asst Supt, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, relinquished charge of his duties in that Survey on the 17th ultimo, in the afternoon, and proceeded, in accordance with Govt letter No 1779, J D, dated 19th idem, to join his new appointment of Actg Dist Supt of Police, Sholapur.

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family: Standards 1–8 in the Boys' School.

1 & 2 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FRERE—March 23rd, at Hastings, W. E. Frere, Esq., C. M. G., late of the Indian Civil Service, and a Member of Council in Bombay.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BELL—DUNSTERVILLE—April 12th, at Mhow, by the Rev M. E. Mills, James A. R. Bell, Captain 83rd Regiment, to Amy C., third daughter of the late Lieut Col, J. B. Dunsterville C. S. I., Bo. S. C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"DERBY DOG."—Yes. It closes on the 19th May, 1880, at noon. The drawing to take place at 9 p. m. on the day following, the 20th.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1880.

THE result of the general election, as has been anticipated for a week past, gives the Liberal party a decisive majority, not only as against the Conservatives, but as against the Conservatives and Home Rulers combined, if such a combination were possible. The Liberals have 349 seats, have gained 57 in the boroughs and 48 in the counties—the losses sustained in the latter by the Conservatives being altogether unexpected. The Home Rulers who counted upon a gain of 25 seats have gained but seven. But they have, as they promised, weeded out 25 week-kneed members from their party and replaced them by extreme men. The "party of action" is therefore formidably strengthened, and the irreconcileable Mr. Parnell is much stronger now than the nominal leader of the section, Mr. Shaw. The general result is that the Conservative party is now in a more depressed condition than that which resulted from the elections of 1868. When the vote on the second reading of the Irish Church Bill was taken on the 23rd March 1869—the decisive test of the relative strength of parties—the Liberals numbered 368 all told, while the Conservatives numbered 250. The majority against the Conservatives was 118. Now they could only marshal 235 members to resist a force of 412 should the Liberals and the Irish members combine against them. The Conservatives are, therefore, for the time being not only beaten, but virtually effaced. However divided upon certain secondary matters, the various sections of Liberals may be, it is improbable that the Conservatives can make head against them; the odds are hopeless, and for some years to come the party which Lord Beaconsfield had so laboriously built up between 1868 and 1874, and used as his "well disciplined majority" from that year until now, must resign itself to the humble and ungrateful task of criticising measures which it is powerless to resist or even to modify. The majority they have now to contend against is much greater than that which the amazed Liberals had to face after the elections of 1874. The net Conservative gain on that occasion was 58 seats, which added to a previous gain of 32 seats by elections, gave them a majority over Liberals and Home Rulers combined of 50, the numbers being Conservatives 351, Liberals and Home Rulers 301. The Liberal reaction, it is now manifest, far exceeds in depth and intensity the famous "Conservative reaction" of 1874. The Liberals are not only the masters, but the absolute masters of the situation.

THE mercantile community have laboured and waited nine long years to obtain the repeal of the Cotton Frauds Act—a measure which the merchants themselves asserted to be burdensome and useless, and which Government itself repeatedly acknowledged to be inoperative. The history of this Act is a curious illustration of how easy it is to get our rulers to legislate, and how difficult a matter it is to induce them to withdraw legislation. The training of a civilian imbues him so thoroughly with arbitrary notions, that he is always ready to make laws but very reluctant to unmake them, and especially so in cases where a good deal of patronage is connected with their exercise. The Cotton Frauds Act No. IX. of 1863 was passed in that year, at the request of many of the merchants of Bombay, in consequence of the deterioration of cotton which resulted from the excitement and high prices caused by the American War. Money was pouring into the country in return for the cotton sent out of it, and Government was only too ready to support the merchants in any measure which would tend to protect the quality of this valuable article of export. The merchants, too, were ready to accept a considerable tax on this export in order to guard its value in foreign markets, so long as this value was so high that the small fee levied to prevent fraud was not felt. But the Act was found to be inoperative, as it was almost impossible to secure any convictions under it, and any secured were generally reversed on appeal. In 1867 Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's Government brought in a very stringent bill, the provisions of which were, however, so serious that it roused the opposition of the Chamber of Commerce which, in 1869, successfully opposed it and prevented it's approval by the Viceroy. Meantime the fee which had been inappreciable when cotton was selling at Rs. 500 per candy, became a considerable burden when the price fell to Rs. 200, as it amounted to a tax of ½ per cent. on the value. In 1871 the Chamber of Commerce memorialized the Government, asking for a total repeal of the Act. This memorial pointed out that the Act was asked in a time of great excitement, when adulteration of a gross form was systematically carried on, but that the evil had materially diminished before the Act came into operation; that the acknowledged improvement in cotton was not due to the Act; that the best cotton came from the provinces where the Act did not apply; that the Act itself had been admitted by Government to be a failure; finally, that the Chamben "after nearly seven years' experience of the Act were unable to point to any benefit which it conferred on the cotton trade of Bombay, though it cost that trade annually more than two lakhs of rupees." They stated: "That your memorialists consider special legislation for the protection of the cotton trade neither necessary nor desirable, and that no better reasons can be given for attempting to put down adulteration in cotton by special penal enactments than adulteration in wool, seed, or any other article of produce subject to adulteration." This memorial was ineffectual, but subsequently a special committee was appointed by Government to consider the question of a repeal of the Act. This committee was composed of five members—the Hon. A. Rogers, President, Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, Hon. Narayen Wassudeo, Mr. H. P. LeMesurier, and Mr. E. M. Fogo. They were instructed to inquire whether adulteration had decreased under the Act; whether it was advisable to continue special legislation; whether the Act needed amendment; if the Act was to be retained what establishment should be appointed. The majority of the committee recommended that the Act be put in abeyance; Mr. LeMesurier went further and thought it should be repealed at once; Mr. Ravenscroft alone favoured its continuance. The Secretary of State, Lord Salisbury, having refused to carry out the recommendation of the majority of the committee, a public meeting of the mercantile community of Bombay, European and native, was held, at which the following resolution was passed with only one dissentient: "That the Secretary of State for India having resolved to maintain the Cotton Frauds Act, contrary to the recommendation of the committee appointed by the Bombay Government to enquire into the subject, this meeting desires to record its protest against a policy which continues to burden the trade

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

PUNISHMENT OF THE HISSARAK VILLAGES.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 15.

The Gandamak column sent to punish the Hissarak villages came into contact with the enemy not far from Masullah Khan's Fort. The ravines adjoining which were found to be occupied by the Ghilsais, who, however, were rapidly driven from their position by the 51st, who turned their flank. The column then proceeded on towards the fort which appeared to be empty, and took up a position for the night there. The enemy occupied the adjacent villages but were easily dislodged; they, however, kept a constant fire on picquet throughout night. Our casualties are one Sergeant 51st Foot killed; one man 51st Foot and five men 11-9 R. A. and one sepoy 8th N. I. wounded, the latter dangerously.

Captain Tucker, Political Officer, has burnt the villages whose inhabitants were implicated in the murder of Lieutenant Thurlow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RESULT OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The elections are all concluded, and have resulted in the return of 349 Liberals, 235 Conservatives, and 63 Home Rulers, the latter number including 25 extreme Home Rule members. The Liberals have gained 57 seats in boroughs and 48 in counties. The Home Rule party have joined seven seats.

RUSSIAN MENACE TO CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 14.

It is stated that a Russian army corps of observation will be shortly stationed on the Chinese frontier of Turkestan, Admiral Boutakoff has been appointed to command the Russian squadron in the China seas.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed irregular. Surats quieter.

The London Cotton market closed quiet but steady.

Fair Dholleras	5 11-16

The Manchester market has been flat.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¾
4½ per cent. do.	84¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	51 13-16

Departure.—Corsica.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, APRIL 14, 5-40 a. m.

Mail steamer Malwa from Southampton arrived.

COLONELS A. A. DES VŒUX and J. M. Grant retire from the service under the provisions of 1879.

MR. WILLIAM MAIDMENT is appointed to be Registrar of Marriages in Bombay, vice Mr. N. Spencer, senior, deceased.

THE *Indian Daily News* in a leading article says, it is understood Lord Lytton will leave India not later than June next.

DURING the absence, on leave, of Brigadier-General F. A. E. Loch, C. B., Major G. R. Goodfellow, Staff Corps, acts as Political Resident at Aden.

THE appointment of Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Sexton, Staff Corps, to succeed Colonel J. Thacker, as Superintendent of Army Clothing, is gazetted.

MR. BYRAMJEE DADABHOY, Registrar of Bombay, has had conferred upon him the title of "Khan Bahadur" by H. E. the Viceroy, as a personal distinction.

THE appointment of the Hon'ble F. D. Melvill act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court, in the absence of Mr. Justice Pinhey, on furlough, is officially notified.

MISS JENNIE FLOOD, to whom Ulysses S. Grant, jun., is engaged, has been presented with two millions and a half by her father. His friends now speak of her as his *finance*.

LIEUTENANT A. W. RADCLIFFE officiates as Military Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor, in addition to his duties of Aide-de-Camp, during the absence of Major Rivett-Carnac.

THE British Indian Association Fund for the payment of Mr. Fawcett's election expenses now amounts to Rs. 4,960. The Maharaja of Bardwan has subscribed Rs. 500.

MR. W. C. HUGHES acts as Under Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, with temporary rank of Under Secretary to Government, during the absence of Colonel W. A. Baker, R. E.

COLONEL J. THACKER, Staff Corps, Bombay Army, has been permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5, with a capitalized annuity of £7,038, from the 17th inst.

THE 2nd Light Cavalry, under Lieut.-Colone MacNaughten, left Kurrachee for Jacobabad on the 8th instant by special troop train, after having been inspected by the Brigadier-General.

THE death of the Hon'ble Hoh Ah Kay Whampoa, C.M.G., M.L.O., and Consul for Russia, China, and Japan, an old, much esteemed and well known resident of Singapore, is announced in the *Straits Times*.

IT is generally understood in English military circles that Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, on arrival in India, will join the staff of the Kabul Expedition as Cavalry Brigadier, in the room of Colonel Dunham Massy.

MR. C. P. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, is allowed privilege leave for seven weeks from yesterday. Mr W. Webb acts for Mr. Cooper, Mr. Nana Morojee for Mr. Webb, and Mr. P. Ryan for Mr. Nana Morojee.

THE *Indian Railway Service Gazette* states that nearly the whole of the native workmen at Kotree struck work about the end of last month on account of "Mr. Thomas, the Locomotive Superintendent I. V. S. Railway, attempting to reduce their wages."

THE general results of the season reports for the week ending the 7th instant, as published in the *Government Gazette*, are that the Rubi harvesting is nearly completed, small-pox prevail in two collectorates in Sind, cattle disease in four districts, and there is slight fever in four

THE designation of the "Ghazipur Opium Volunteer Rifle Corps" has been changed to "Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles," and Sir George Couper, the Lieut. Governor of the N. W. P. and Oudh, is appointed Honorary Commandant, and Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, C. I. E., Opium Agent, Benares, Major Commandant.

OWING to the demand in this country for medical officers for the ordinary reliefs and to fill up the vacancies caused by casualties (mainly owing to the campaign in Afghanistan), the home roster has been drawn upon to such an extent, that officers are now under orders for foreign service who have been but little over two years at home.

THE publication of the essential parts of the Simla report, before the document had been officially received at home, has, an English military journal says, given great offence, and will cause strict inquiry. The recommendations in reference to the armies of the Native States are calculated to create much excitement and agitation.

THE Marine Survey Department at Calcutta, which was hitherto attached to the Civil Department, has been transferred to the Military Department under the Government of India from 1st April, so that all payments on account of that establishment, involving a cost of about Rs. 56,000 a year, will be made in future by the Presidency Paymaster, instead of by the Civil Auditor.

THE appointment of a Kurrachee Harbour Board as the intermediate authority, to which the Conservator of the port of Kurrachee shall be subordinate, consisting of Colonel R. R. Wallace, Collector of Kurrachee, President; Major G. Merewether, R. E.; W. T. Cole, Esq.; Capt. G. C. Parker, I. N.; and W. H. Price, Esq., M. I. C. E., is officially notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

FURWAN, says the *Pioneer*, whither Mir Butcha, Kohistani, has gone, is a place twelve miles north of Charikar; and gives its name to a pass, which is also called the Bajgah Pass, over the Hindu Kush. There can be little doubt but that Mir Butcha has gone in this direction to get intelligence about the designs of Abdul Rahman, and to see what promises that chief would be inclined to make in return for Mir Butcha's adherence to him.

BY command of the Queen a stone cross has been erected on the spot where the Prince Imperial of France lost his life. The cross bears the following inscription:—"This cross is erected by Queen Victoria in affectionate remembrance of Prince Napoleon Eugene Louis Joseph, Prince Imperial, to mark the spot where, while assisting in a reconnaissance with the British troops, on the 1st June, 1879, he was attacked by a party of Zulus and fell with his face to the foe."

THOUGH, says the *Englishman*, General Roberts asserts that General Baker, when he ran the gauntlet of the enemy from Maidan to Sherpur, brought in all his baggage safely, it is positively stated that he abandoned seventy-nine entire kits of the 92nd Highlanders, upwards of eight hundred English blankets, and a large quantity of provisions. Indeed, we have information that a Board of Compensation was actually sitting at Kabul on the 20th ultimo on the loss of these kits.

Truth hears that "there are great complaints in Indian circles as to the recent reduction in the staff of the Public Works Department in India. It seems to be the general opinion that the reductions have been carried to a much greater extent than was necessary, and at the same time that they will not bring about any economy, but what with pensions, promotions, &c., will prove a dead loss to the Government. It is to be hoped that some of our Indian reformers will take the matter in hand."

A MAP of the seat of war in Northern Afghanistan has been published by the Surveyor General which is larger and more elaborate than the previous "Routes to Kabul." The delineation of the country round Kabul, and of the Logar Valley, is much more accurate; and as the map includes Ghazni and a considerable portion of the country between Ghazni and Khelat-i-Ghilzai, it will be of service also in tracing the march of Sir Donald Stewart's force. To the north the passes over the Hindu Kush are given; including the Irak Pass to Bamian, and the Kushan, Sar Ulang, and Parwan Passes.

A CORRESPONDENT favours *Truth* with the following explanation of the failure of Mr. Parnell's mission to America. "He wobbled too much, and consequently he slopped over and made a mess. While he imagined the people came to see him wobble, they simply came to clean up the mess. Some charitable people even tried to solder a rim on him, and so prevent the slopping, but he gloried in his infirmity, and the higher they raised the rim the more vehemently he wobbled. The Americans like agitators, for a change, but they must be gentlemen, and, above all, *they must not wobble*."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* understands that Colonel Strucey, of the Scots Guards, who comes out to Bombay as Military Secretary to Sir James Fergusson, spent his leisure while in command of the school in Birdcage Walk in arranging the battalion drill in the Field Exercise, so that the officers of the Militia and Volunteers who present themselves for instruction at Wellington Barracks might be able to comprehend it, and it is satisfactory to know that he had succeeded, for General Armstrong has lately approved the work, which we shall hope shortly to see made public.

WE hear with regret that Dr. Doolittle is so seriously ill that hopes of his recovery are not entertained. He appears to have caught a cold on the night he attended the late Mr. Grondona, he being at the time very much indisposed, subsequently he got a severe attack of malarious fever, which has thoroughly exhausted the system. Drs. Hunter, Cody, Beatty, Cooke and Hughes, have been in close attendance on him, and yesterday evening the reports of his state were of the gravest character. Dr. Doolittle was removed from his own residence in Clare Road, Byculla, not far from the Race Course, to the bungalow of Dr. Blanc, directly after fever of a malarious type showed itself.

HENRY thus discourseth on things political:—"Every day and every hour is bringing it more home to the Conservatives that they have miscalculated their strength, and that no longer in hear of the great National Movement which, irrespective of party differences, was to hand over the destinies of the nation to the irresponsible control of the Earl of Beaconsfield. We have had enough of him. For a time his phrases amused from their very impudence, and his rhodomontade found believers; but, weighed in the balance of facts, we find him too expensive a luxury. In vain he comes forward with certificates from foreign Governments that we ought to place implicit confidence in him. We distrust the guarantors, and prefer to exercise our own judgment in selecting the man who is to occupy the first place in England. Lord Beaconsfield hoped to obtain a new lease of power through the divisions of his opponents. They are now united, and their union is the death-knell to his hopes." *Truth* is justified by the result.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* has the following:—The miseries of a subaltern in charge of a draft are generally well known and have been experienced by most military men; but sometimes in India, and especially at a time like this, when there is a dearth of officers there are unfortunates who seem bound to a wandering life, conducting drafts from station to station. A correspondent of ours mentions an unfortunate subaltern who was suffering from the bad luck of having two children too many with him. It appeared that the widow of a soldier who had married without leave had been granted a passage home, and fearing that if she gave in the names of all her children there might be difficulty in getting a passage, she only entered two, and smuggled the other two under the seat of the railway carriage at starting. When they got about 100 miles down country it was discovered that there were two more children than were entered in the railway warrant. As it was obviously impossible in these days to leave them in the desert, as was done with Ishmael, the unfortunate officer proceeds on his way down country, having most fearful rows with the quartermaster-general and the authorities at each military station he passes through, where he is invariably wigged and threatened with having to pay the whole expenses of the superfluous children. In vain he protests his readiness to hand them over to any institution, charitable or uncharitable. When our correspondent wrote, the wretched man had just returned from a most unsatisfactory interview with the general, and was proceeding to the Deolali depôt, where he anticipated a terrific struggle.

THE most absurd idea which Mr. Gladstone can conceive, says the *Saturday Review*, though he has often discerned equal absurdity in opinions adverse to his own, is that "the presence of certain British ironclads in the Sea of Marmora prevented the victorious Russian armies from entering Constantinople." Facts are never absurd, because they could not have happened if they had been inconsistent with the condition of things. It is certain that the presence of the British ironclads, by its political effect, if not by material force, produced the result which, in Mr. Gladstone's judgment, is utterly absurd. "The first bitter disappointment was prepared for Russia, now intoxicated with the prospects of certain triumph, by the appearance of the British fleet in the Bosphorus, and by the impression produced by this event at the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas. 'The impossible had come to pass.' The army remained, as if rooted to the spot, outside the gates of that city which since the days of Igor and Oleg had never seen the face of a Muscovite invader. For months the Russian soldiers looked wistfully at the Mosque of St. Sophia, and dared not reach out their hands to reach the Jerusalem of Slav orthodoxy, and take possession of the inheritance of the Comneni. In the eyes of the Government the fear of intervention 'from the despised West' outweighed the apprehension of wounding the popular spirit and neglecting the sacred traditions of the past. Akasakoff and his friends raged furiously, but in vain. They were forced to confess that the cause of Western civilization was not yet defunct, and that the name of England had still some meaning in the world." Such is the language used by the author of *Russia before and after the War*, himself a Russian subject. Mr. Gladstone failed to explain to assembly, which laughed at his denunciation of the most absurd of ideas why the Russian army halted outside of Constantinople.

FIRE AT A SPINNING MILL IN PARELL.

ON Wednesday night at about 11 o'clock a fire broke out at the Morarjee Goculdass Mills at Parell, in a store room which contained a large quantity of combustible matter, consisting of paints, varnish, oil, cotton waste, &c. all of which was almost completely destroyed within a short time. The flames spread rapidly and but for the Mill having their own fire apparatus at hand, which was worked to much advantage, the consequences would have been most disastrous. The fire was kept confined to the room in which it had broken out, or in all probability the Mill would have been burnt down. Soon after the arrival of the Mazagon fire engine the fire was completely extinguished. The origin is unknown and enquiries are being made to ascertain the actual cause. The damage is estimated at Rs. 7,000.

MADRAS TROOPS AT THE AHMEDNUGGUR RAILWAY STATION.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:—On Saturday last the quiet railway station of Ahmednuggur was the scene of what might have proved a very serious affair. The train arrived from Dhond about 10 a. m., and in the carriages were some Madras native troops, about 150 in number. On arriving at the station, some difference of opinion arose between one of the sepoys and the station police, and angry words ensued, when the station master, Mr. Gerard, came up, and the sepoy was ordered to be taken to the European officer in command. The men, seeing their comrade being marched off, attacked the police who commenced a free fight, and were soon knocked over. The station master was pursued by a sepoy with a "spragg," a blow of which would have killed him, while the fruiterer's stall was looted, and Rs. 17 in cash stolen. The sepoys placed "spraggs" on the metals with a view of detaining the train, until they had released their comrade, and they even hustled their own European officer, who owned that he had lost all control over his men. A happy thought struck the station master that if the train moved out of the station the men would make a rush for the carriages; so after quietly seeing that the "spraggs" were all removed he let the train move out. This had the desired effect, for the sepoys all rushed after the train and clambered into the carriages, and the station was once more cleared and at peace. Is this the discipline of the native army?

THE VOLUNTEER COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE COORLA SCORE CASE.

THE court which had already taken evidence regarding the conduct of Serjeant Herbert in connection with a false score in match 8 at the Coorla Rifle Range, shot on the 25th, met again on Wednesday morning under the instructions received from Major-General Hewett, the Commandant. There were present—Captain W. M. Tennent, president; Captain J. P. Surrock, and Lieut. Brown. Captain Stokes, the Adjutant, was also present.

The president said the court had sent their report to the Commandant, who had sent it back with remarks to the effect that his instructions in certain respects had not been fully carried out, and that the court should reassemble to receive any further evidence or statement which Serjeant Herbert might wish to call or make, as it was believed that the case would have to be laid before Government.

Serjeant Herbert, in answer to the president, said he had no more evidence to call. Since the last sitting of the court, however, he had been looking over some documents and had come across an anonymous letter which he received from Poona in November 1879. He believed it must have been stolen from the office of the Rifle Association, or must have been surreptitiously obtained from the Adjutant's office in Bombay.

Lieut. Brown—Do you want to put in that letter for the purpose of showing animosity to you?

Serjeant Herbert—Yes; the meanenesses to which my adversaries have stooped.

The president—Do you wish to call any more evidence?

Serjeant Herbert—I have no more evidence, but I will read my reply.

Captain Stokes—What is the date of the letter?

Serjeant Herbert—November 1879. It has reference to last year's meeting; and if you recollect, I called your attention to it at the time.

Lieut. Brown—How did the letter come into your possession?

Serjeant Herbert—I received this copy by post. The original must have been stolen from the records of the Association, for it is not on the files. In November 1879, I received from Quarter Master Pearse the letter I produce, being from W. K. Plimmer, a corporal of the Poona detachment, to Mr. Nathaniel Abraham, mess-caterer at the meeting last year, complaining of his having been overlooked on the occasion. In the Quarter Master's information I wrote a letter containing my views on the subject, in which I made remarks on the Poona men. This letter was put on the Association's records with Captain Cooke's papers, but must have been abstracted from there, as it is not there now. On the 14th November, 1879, I received the envelope now produced, bearing the Poona Post mark, containing the document which purports to be a copy of my letter to Quarter Master Pearse. (Both documents put in.)

Serjeant Herbert then read and handed to the court his reply to the case against him:—Mr. President and gentlemen, you have already my distinct denial of having fired for or claimed this prize or manufactured a score for it, and I beg to submit that not one tittle of evidence has been given before this court to connect me with this ticket any further than the purchase of it, and I cannot account for its finding its way into my secretary's hands in any other way than that it was the act of some person to effect my ruin or disgrace. It was not until I heard in Bombay that a fictitious ticket had been put in that to account for my tickets for the Queen's Nos. 7 and 8 prizes, but whether I dropped them in the mess tent or on the range I cannot tell. I was engaged the whole of the morning in the mess tent relieving Vol. Pearse who was in charge of the same, as he was desirous of firing for some of the badges. The evidence of the corporals of the 2-11th shows very plainly I was not the man who took the card to them to sign. When the Adjutant spoke of a good score in his tent it was just at the time when I had left the mess tent to avoid further controversy with Captain Cooke, and I was much hurt, annoyed and excited, as you will perceive, Captain Stokes states in his evidence, and certainly in no state to pay particular attention to any question. I had fired for No. 9 prize in the morning, and finding it a bad day I thought in the matter it was that to which he was alluding. You will perceive that Serjeant Welch who was sitting close to Captain Stokes did not catch the words match 8 or total 74, although he was calm and collected which I was not. I am not doubting Captain Stokes saying this, but only wish to prove I did not hear it. Had I done so I should have at once stopped it. You will agree with me, gentlemen, evidence, and as an active member of the executive committee of the B. V. R. Association, from close on its formation, I have been strenuously opposed to the Poona detachment being admitted on the same equality in standing matches with the Bombay Volunteer, and I may here add that in this opposition I believe I was only the mouthpiece of the majority in the Bombay companies. I considered that men who have exceptional advantages in every way of practice should not be placed on the same footing as the Bombay companies who have to practise under very different circumstances. The Association was formed for the improvement of the shooting of the corps, and I still consider that it should always maintained and still maintain it should be fired under the same conditions as the class firing, viz., without scientific appliances of any description whatever. This is well known that I have used my best endeavours to get the donors of prizes to confine them to the Bombay companies, and of course the Poona Volunteers felt this exclusion, I have no doubt, keenly, and were not slow in showing their feeling in the matter. I believe the Poona Detachment were asked to be attached to the B. V. R. Corps in order to give them an existence, they promised to be self-supporting, and not to in any way interfere with the Bombay portion of the Corps. It is a significant fact, however, that the last few years they have claimed to compete for our prizes, though Poona has never contributed a prize, nor have they added the funds in any way beyond paying their annual subscriptions, and making a few small donations to the funds of the corps, for the use of the services of organising and working the associations, together with the collection of donations from the public, has fallen upon a few members of the Bombay companies, without the slightest offer or assistance from the Poona members. The very strong language heard made use of by Major Hore in the mess tent, must convince you, gentlemen, that their was great personal animosity towards me. The challenge which Col. Warne and Corpl. Hall received to repeat their scores in the annual contest for the 100 shows very plainly that, although they were not firing for prizes their score have been called in question, thus casting a slur on the whole shooting of the Corps and this done, too, in the presence of Captain Stokes who very clearly by that no one saw fit to express their doubts so fully and loudly expressed in my own case. Quarter Master Pearse's evidence shows you, gentlemen, that according to the rule which I have submitted the whole of the Poona Detachment were disqualified for the late prize competitions; and it was no doubt most annoying to them when they heard me remark to Captain Stokes in the mess tent (as some of them I believe did), that I intended pushing the matter as far as I could. I rely also on Quarter Master Pearse's evidence as giving a reason (if one were wanted) for any sudden departure from the range, and from Coorla. He also informs the Court that when he reached the range a preliminary inquiry was going on which he considered "searching and full," and I also understood the same, and did not consider it necessary to demand any further enquiry, as I believed the procedure laid down in section 8 of the Indian Volunteer Regulations would be fully carried out. You can quite understand, gentleman, after the repeated badgerings I had gone through, and smarting from a sense of injury from one from whom I could get no possible satisfaction, that I should take the shortest and most speedy method of getting myself free from a possible repetition of this sort of thing for the future. In conclusion, gentlemen, I would put it to you from a common sense point of view if it was at all probable knowing as I did the great animus against me, evidence of which has been given before this court, that competitively, and that my every shot was being carefully watched [putting on one side the honesty of the thing] that I should attempt to do so foolhardy at trick which could not fail to be at once detected? I have to thank you, gentlemen, for the patience and patience and [illegible] with you have listened to this investigation, and now place myself in your hands. I would most respectfully appeal to the Court as to weather the articles which have been pricked, remaining on this case while *sub judice*, in the *Deccan Herald* are not a contempt of Court? I considered my hands were tied by this investigation or should have taken legal proceedings in the matter before now.

The president then declared the court closed.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR CONTRACT.

In addressing the Corporation on this subject at Tuesday's meeting, Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy put his case thus:—Suppose you wished to build a house on Malabar Hill, and suppose you had not the requisite time or ability to superintend the construction of the work, and you wished to retain the services of some one in whom you had confidence to do it, and you employ a man paying him a high salary, fully believing not only that he was equal to the task, but would conscientiously discharge his duties by carefully looking to the interests of his employer. And suppose under his advice and direction you frame a contract and specification, and the contract provided for a certain rate for excavating the hill and making the necessary foundations. And suppose the contract and specifications and schedule provided a certain rate for masonry in connection with the building, and suppose you had unknown to yourself after the work was progressed considerably that the most essential clause of the contract is broken with the knowledge of the contractor, and suppose you find that from incapacity or utter carelessness the clerk of the works in charge of the man in whom you had put so much trust had allowed you to suffer a heavy loss, and allowed the contractor to make great gain to which he was not entitled under the contract would you not say that, notwithstanding you had no proof of the man being corrupt, it was impossible for you to put further confidence in him. Mr. Hormusjee had not concluded his remarks when the meeting was adjourned at six o'clock.

At the meeting on Wednesday afternoon,

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy pointed out that Mr. Walton had been obliged to confess, in the face of facts which transpired during the enquiry, that he had authorised the use of Malabar Hill stone for masonry. Mr. Walton was not what might be called a "heavy" engineer, but was a man possessed of considerable skill in his profession. So it was not to be supposed for a moment that he would take it for granted that under any circumstance he was justified in allowing the deliberate breach of one of the most important clauses in the contract without communicating the change to his immediate superior or the Corporation. It was deplorable, however, but it was the truth that no record at all could be found of the transaction, and in the letter mentioned by Mr. Walton as bearing on the subject that was not the slightest allusion to it. When Mr. Walton made that statement he appeared to be in a frame of mind which was by no means a proper frame of mind for one of the chief officers of the Corporation to be in, and when he made his singular explanation it seemed as if he were groping in the dark and trying to get over the solid facts brought out in the course of the enquiry. As to the letter of the contractor on which a certain construction was sought to be placed, it was a letter of a most cunning kind, and he thought the ambiguity of it was studied ambiguity.

Mr. Peterson—Shame, shame.

Mr. Hormusjee—Yes, shame on the author of that letter. He would ask them to remember these words in one of Mr. Walton's letters. In connection with the final adjustment there are several points to be considered," &c. But in the progress of the enquiry what became of those mysterious points—they had disappeared. Gordonstone riding to speak, the chairman said—This is a point of order Mr. Nowrojee.

Mr. Nowrojee—It is in order to decide that point of order that I make a suggestion. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Oh!")

The Chairman—I think Mr. Dossabhoy having called my attention to a point of order, it would have been more becoming if members had left that point to me for decision. There is no doubt I can call upon members of the Corporation for their assistance in carrying out the rules, but fortunately there is no need for that at present. When the difficulty arises I shall call for the assistance of my colleagues to solve it; and until I do so I would request my friends not to break the rule by interrupting the speakers. (Applause.) I would ask Mr. Dossabhoy to call my attention to that section of the Act which incorporates Mr. Gostling from speaking, so that we may decide upon it.

Mr. Dossabhoy—I don't know of a section of the Act, as I have said from the beginning. I leave it for you to decide the point whether or not Mr. Gostling can speak. I say for my own part I do not think he is exercising a sound discretion in addressing the meeting. (Ironical cheers.)

Professor Peterson asked the chairman to say whether Mr Dossabhoy was entitled to interrupt Mr Gostling for the purpose of making remarks of this nature.

The Chairman—I think, Professor Peterson, if you will allow me to be in order myself, it will be better, much better, (Cheers and counter cheers.) I ask Mr Dossabhoy under what section of the Act he bases his objection, because he has directed his mind to it, I would ask him which section it is, in order that I may decide the matter.

Mr. Dossabhoy—I must at the outset state I cannot point out any particular section, but there is a clause which disqualifies persons from, speaking at meetings of the Corporation, [A voice "That is quite different."] And that is on page six of the amended Act, section 8, under the head "disqualifications of members." This section says, "If he has directly or indirectly any share in, or interest in any contract, or employment with, by, or on behalf of the Corporation" he cannot act. Now, I don't say that Mr Gostling is in any way directly or indirectly interested in any contract, "with, by, or on behalf of the Corporation, but he is so far interested as being engaged by Hajee Cassum, the contractor, who has filed a plaint against the Municipality in the High Court. Hajee Cassam is disqualified from being as a member of the Corporation, by virtue of his contract with the Municipality. Mr. Gos ling, as an important witness, is equally interested in the success of that man's case.

Mr. Gostling—I am not interested in the slightest degree.

Mr. Dossabhoy [continuing]—And as a member of the Corporation, though I cannot put my finger on any section of the Act, by which I could ask him to sit down, yet for my own part I would say that Mr. Gostling would be exercising a wise discretion, in not speaking on this occasion.

Mr. Gostling—I simply come to speak to questions of facts.

Mr. Dossabhoy—I simply put it upon grounds of policy.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, there is no section of the Act which I can lay my hands upon bearing on the subject, and the section to which our friend Mr. Dossabhoy has drawn attention, I must say I have read carefully, and being a section out of which the disqualification of one of His Majesty's subjects is entitled to be argued inferentially, I must decline to give it a construction which would import disqualification. As regards discretion, each gentleman will no doubt exercise his discretion in such a way as it seems to him best. When addressing the Corporation Mr. Gostling speaks within the four corners of the record which is supplied to us. I have no doubt he will be within his rights in speaking at this meeting. (Hear, hear.) I have no more right to fetter the discussion of members, than other members have to fetter my right to the exercise of my own discretion.

Mr. Mehta—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Dossabhoy took this objection on the ground of a section in the Municipal Act. I think Mr. Dossabhoy was perfectly right in appealing not to any section of the Municipal Act, but to the good taste and sense of a member who rises to speak. Dr. Pinkerton tried to find out an analogy between me as a counsel.

Mr. Jacomb—Has the Chairman ruled on this point?

Mr. Mehta—Certainly not.

Professor Peterson—Have you given your ruling, may I ask?

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. Mehta—This is a different point.

Professor Peterson—Then is Mr. Mehta in order?

Mr. Mehta (excitedly)—I accept most deferentially the ruling on the point on which it has been given, viz, that the section pointed out by Mr. Dossabhoy does not disqualify Mr. Gostling. I go further and I say I don't appeal to Mr. Gostling on the ground of any section in the Municipal Act. I appeal to Mr. Gostling in the name of good taste.

Mr. Jacomb—Then why waste our time? (Cheers and counter cheers.)

Professor Peterson—I must raise the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman—Mr. Mehta is in order.

Professor Peterson—I wish to call your attention to Mr. Mehta's grave breach of order. I submit that he has no right to interrupt Mr. Gostling for the purpose of making such an appeal to him.

The Chairman—I think he has.

Mr. Mehta—I have a right to appeal to the good sense of Mr. Gostling, to his sense of propriety in a circumstance of this sort, viz, that it has been brought officially—

Dr. Pinkerton—I protest against this.

The Chairman—He remarks are addressed to me.

Dr. Pinkerton—I beg your pardon, they are addressed to Mr. Gostling.

Professor Peterson—The Chairman has already declined to put Mr. Gostling down.

Mr. Mehta—You may protest. It is those who go against the Chairman's ruling, when he says I am in perfect order, who are out of order? Mr. Chairman, I am perfectly sure you will not pay the slightest attention to any interruptions of the character which have become so frequent to-day. I know that perfectly well; and with that confidence I speak out and say I appeal to the good sense of the Corporation, as I have a right to do, that when one of its members, who is acknowledged to be interested on behalf of this contractor, and is intimately connected with this enquiry, I say this Corporation has a right to expect that that gentleman, if he has so connected himself, shall show the good sense and good propriety—[applause]—of not only of keeping quiet, but of withdrawing altogether from any active participation in the debate. Dr. Pinkerton has taken me to task for simply having done my duty as a member of the Corporation. [Derisive cheers.] Gentlemen, I say this that if I had taken a brief in a case in the High Court against the Municipality, and if, having taken that brief I had come here to take an active part in these proceedings, I should have been ashamed of myself. [Cheers and counter cheers.]

The Chairman called Mr. Mehta's attention to the expression he had made use of. He thought it ought to be withdrawn.

Mr. Mehta—I used a very unparliamentary phrase, and I beg pardon. It is my impulsive nature that caused me to use the phrase, and I withdraw it.

The Chairman—I trust gentlemen will be less impulsive, and I make this remark not only in reference to Mr. Mehta, but to other gentlemen. It seems from the proceedings of yesterday and to-day that the discussion is not to be carried on in the serious manner it ought to be, and I trust that members will make the discussion as serious as it should be. It is essential that it should be conducted in the manner it should be in an assembly of sixty-four gentlemen. I have carefully considered what Mr. Mehta says and on the question of discretion I must rule against him. As for what Mr. Gostling may say, having heard what has taken place, it is not for me to suggest, but I decide against Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Gostling then proceeded with his speech. He remarked that he had come to speak upon a question of fact, and within the lines of fact he hoped to keep himself. He was not sorry that the enquiry had taken place, because no doubt there had been strong grounds for it, and it was far better that an enquiry like that should take place than that the matter should be hushed up. He thought that the discussion would result in good, but he certain matters concerning his conduct had been brought to light that the contractor came forward and set up the preposterous claim of over Rs. 73,000, and when he found that that was too much set to work and instructed his solicitors and Mr. Gostling to enquire into the matter and then considerably reduced his claim. To what further extent the reduction might go he (Mr Nowrojee) was unable to say. The Executive Engineer had not only allowed the contractor large concessions, but had made large payments for the work said to have been done, but which, on subsequent investigation being made at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner, was found not to have been carried out. The contractor, of course, ought to be obliged to Mr. Walton for his services and assistance, but the way in which the claim was brought forward by the Executive Engineer looked very suspicious. The matter, however, would soon be sifted to the bottom in the High Court and then the contractor, he thought, would repent the rashness of his action. To show how the Executive Engineer acted the part of advocate for the contractor he would mention that the Municipality held a deposit from the contractor to the amount of Rs. 50,000 as a guarantee of the due fulfilment of the contract. Before the reservoir, road and bridge were properly finished the contractor addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner asking for a return of this portion of the deposit money. The Executive Engineer strongly recommended that the request should be complied with, and had it not been for the firm stand made against it by the Municipal Commissioner, the money probably would have been returned. The request was again repeated through the Executive Engineer who strongly recommended that it should be granted, but it was again refused. This was one of the cases which proved the advocacy of the Executive Engineer on behalf of the contractor. Mr. Nowrojee then proceeded to criticise the amendment which had been proposed and asked why only one passage of the Municipal Commissioner's report had been selected.

Mr. Mathew explained the statement of the Municipal Commissioner that Mr. Walton had acted in perfect good faith, &c., was adopted as being the opinion of those who supported the amendment.

Mr. Nowrojee asked what those who supported the amendment thought of this passage in the Municipal Commissioner's report:—"The conclusion at which I have arrived is that it was the intention of some one or more of the persons in the Executive Engineer's office to benefit the contractor by allowing him a concession which would not only prevent him from losing money on the principal item in the work, but ensure his making a considerable profit on it and they gradually persuaded Mr. Walton to allow it." Now the blame ought to be transferred from the shoulders of the Executive Engineer to those of his subordinates had, in the passage just quoted, been placed by the Municipal Engineer on the right person, namely, Mr. Walton. It appeared from Mr. Grant's report that though the subordinates first recommended Mr. Walton to do what was wrong he, instead of setting his face against it, yielded and sanctioned those concessions to the contractor which led to the great loss which had been inflicted on the Municipality.

Mr. Peterson—I question your interpretation of Mr. Grant's words.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said there was no escaping from the fact that the Municipal Commissioner laid the blame upon Mr. Walton, and that being the case could they persuade their selves to support the "wishy washy" amendment in which there was nothing precise and definite. The amendment did not fully express the views of the Municipal Commissioner as expressed in his report; if it did, it would have been converted substantially into a proposition nearly the same as that which had been submitted for acceptance by Mr. Mehta. The amendment was ambiguous and did not exactly state what the opinion of the Corporation was.

Mr. Mathew—Mr. Nowrojee will not understand that we do not adopt the whole of the Municipal Commissioner's report. We only adopt his conclusion as approved of by the Town Council.

Mr. Jacomb [to the Municipal Commissioner]—Did you mean to impute bad faith to Mr. Walton in this matter?

The Municipal Commissioner—Certainly not.

Mr. Peterson—Then I differ from you, Mr. Nowrojee, as to the interpretation.

Mr. Nowrojee—The Municipal Commissioner lays the blame on Mr. Walton.

Mr. Kirkham—Mr. Grant knows what he meant, I suppose, and you have heard what he has just said.

Mr. Nowrojee continuing said that the following paragraph in Mr. Grant's report ought to have been introduced into the amendment by expressed quotation:—"Had Mr. Walton shown the same determination for the interest of the Municipality he would have cancelled a portion of the excess charges on this contract, which, as the Town Council were aware, necessitated the preparation of a revised estimate, and of a final revised estimate, by reducing the contract rate for masonry, and he would have availed himself of the favourable opportunity afforded to him by the preparation of revised estimates to show a reduction in the excessive expenditure for which he had to obtain the sanction." The reservoir was not distinguished by vindictiveness, injustice or unfairness, as had been insinuated by some members of the Corporation, but it was one at which the supporters of the motion had felt compelled to arrive, seeing that the Executive Engineer had been guilty of such acts of culpable negligence and such gross dereliction of duty as were pointed out in different paragraphs of the Municipal Commissioner's report. The engineer had been found wanting in the main qualifications of a competent engineer, viz., that of tact. The engineer was impossible for them any longer to place any confidence in a gentleman who, according to Mr. Kirkham, was wanting in business ability, care and caution. It was true Mr. Walton had been in the service of the Municipality for several years, but he had rendered himself pecuniarily incapable of being longer retained in the service of the Municipality. Mr. Nowrojee then, in order to show that the Corporation by passing the resolution would not be acting in an exceptionally severe manner, referred to circumstances which had occurred in 1874. In this case a Superintending Engineer, a Government servant of long and high standing, was charged with dereliction of duty. His defence was that he relied on his subordinates in the matter, a defence that attempted in the present instance. His defence, however, was not accepted.

Mr. Jacomb—Perhaps he was not overworked.

Mr. Kirkham—We've dismissed him.

Mr. Nowrojee said he would enlighten Mr. Kirkham in a moment. The gentleman in question was removed from the Public Works Department and remanded to his regiment.

Mr. Gostling—What was his work?

Mr. Nowrojee—He was employed in erecting barracks,

Mr. Gostling—And they fell down, I believe?

Mr. Nowrojee said that made no difference; they did not know that the contractor would be hindered.

Mr. Kirkham—Kindly give us the name of the gentleman and also tell us where we can find particulars.

Mr. Nowrojee—Please, go to the Public Works Department and ascertain the full particulars. (Laughter.) The case occurred in 1874.

Mr. Geary—Will you be good enough to inform us if the gentleman you refer to was an officer who shot himself on account of harsh treatment he had received from Government or the Municipality. (Cheers.)

Mr. Nowrojee said he was not acquainted with the after life and conduct of this officer, so that he was not able to gratify Mr. Geary's curiosity.

Mr. Peterson—We had better have an adjournment in order that we may look up the facts of the case.

Mr. Nowrojee said he would not detain the Corporation any longer, but Mr. Kirkham

oreign policy, and were harassing all sorts of interests. This was the cause of the overthrow of the Liberal Government. It would be spurring a dead horse to go back six or seven years. The question was, were we to have our institutions left as they were, or were we to make our Government as good and just and cheap as possible? How could this be done without harassing all sorts of interests? If the Corporation of London wanted reforming, it would surely be better to put their confidence in statesmen who would seek to introduce reforms, instead of in those which would let things be as they were, for fear of being turned out. As to the other charge of not having a spirited foreign policy, he confessed that in reality one of their errors had been that they had rather too bold a policy. In 1870 France and Prussia went to war. The easiest way from France into Prussia, allowance being made for the fortifications, was not to attempt to go the short way, but was to pass through Belgium. If matters had been left alone it was certain one or other of the belligerents would have carried their army into Belgium, and thus the independence of that country which we had guaranteed, would have been lost. They did not shrink from the difficulty before them, and said that the first of those two Powers which entered Belgium, would be our foe, and we should become the active ally of the other. The consequence of our firm conduct was that the neutrality of Belgium had been preserved to this day. (Cheers.) It was a bold thing to set the future of England on such a die, but they were bound by treaties to act as they did. Had the present Government done anything one hundredth part as dangerous as that? But they did it and said nothing about it. (Cheers.) He would prove that the policy of the Government had not been a spirited one. There was only one Power in question—Russia. We tried to persuade Turkey to listen to reason, but she would not do so. She hoped we should assist her at the last moment. The Government did not encourage her bad acts, and certainly was not to blame in that respect. In 1877, before the war broke out, Lord Beaconsfield used the most valiant language at the Mansion House. He said England could bear two or three campaigns, and not be tired then. This was referring to Russia. At that very time he had in his possession a most conciliatory letter from the Khan. There was no great valour in that. (Laughter.) But no action followed this blustering language. Turkey was left to fight with Russia, and England never pulled a trigger or gave a shilling in her defence. After that we agreed to go into a Conference. Was that spirited policy? We condescended to make a secret treaty with Russia by which we abandoned Kars, Armenia, and Bessarabia. We surrendered all these by a secret treaty, which was only discovered through treachery. She got but little more after the war than she might have got before, and might have saved also the lives of 200,000 men. Did the splendid policy consist in forming a Congress under the Treaty of 1856? Did it consist in making a treaty with Russia in violation of the former one, without the consent of the other Powers summoned to the Congress? In what direction were we to look for the high-minded policy which distinguished this Government from the preceding one? Lord Salisbury pretended to smuggle in these things, while he had in his pocket treatres by which they were give up. Russia insisted upon going to war, and then we drew back. When it was over, we entered into secret negotiations with her with regard to the meeting which was to take place at Berlin. We gave way to Russia when it came to the point. We had contrived to get into two other wars. The Cape war was not any fault of the Government, but they knew that Sir Bartle Frere was the man of all others likely to make a war. He had no orders on the subject, and the natural result followed. The war had been made at a cost of £5,000,000, and had ended in our actually succeeding in putting an end to the rule of a savage who had not even clothes to wear. (Cheers and laughter.) The Afghan war was not an example of spirited policy. For years the Government had acted in a misleading way with regard to this matter. At last measures were taken which made war inevitable. There had not been much glory connected with that war. The blood of our own Envoy had been shed, the same thing that happened forty years ago. What became, therefore, of all the talk about the poorness of spirit of the Liberal Government? (Loud cheers.)

After Mr. Lowe had sat down he again rose and read the following epigram, which he had intended to introduce into his speech:—

To govern men, oh Roman, was thy care;
To crush the mighty, and the weak to spare;
Whilst Britain's sons a deeper glory seek—
To spare the mighty, and to crush the weak.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON THE SAME.

On the 22nd March Lord George Hamilton, M.P., addressed a meeting of Middlesex electors at the Drill Hall, Tottenham. The proceedings were of a very turbulent character, and the speakers were frequently interrupted by a noisy section of the audience, which cheered and shouted in the interest of the Liberals. Several persons were ejected at different times amid great confusion.

Lord G. Hamilton, whose rising was greeted with cheers and uproar, remarked in reference to the opposition started by their opponents that he did not quite know what was the motive for bringing forward Mr. Gladstone's son; but he (Lord G. Hamilton) appeared before them as the representative of a Government that had been more violently assailed than any other Government during the present century. (Interruption.) Was he to understand that those who brought charges against the Government would not allow a member of that Government to speak in their defence? (Cheers.) He was prepared to answer all those charges. Lord Beaconsfield had truly summed up the policy in the words "Imperium et libertas"—power abroad and liberty at home. (Cheers and hisses.) They were told that the present Administration had done nothing in the way of domestic legislation. Certainly they had not to such an extent as could have wished; but for that they were not to blame. ("Oh, oh," and cheers.) They had, however, succeeded in consolidating the Factory Acts in passing a bill which for the first time put masters and workmen on a perfect equality before the law, and in carrying through measures which had given a great impetus to education. [Cheers.] Passing to foreign affairs, his lordship remarked that every one would admit that a nation must have a foreign policy. Their opponents were very ready to find fault with them on this point; but they had no alternative policy to propose. [Cheers and interruption.] The policy of the Government was the ancient policy of England—the policy for which we went to war twenty-six years ago, and for which we spent a vast amount of treasure and sacrificed hundreds of thousands of valuable lives. [Hear, hear.] Our interests were considered important then; and why should Lord Beaconsfield now be found fault with for protecting those same interests without causing any profusion of money or of blood? [Cheers.] It was said that the foreign policy of the Prime Minister had disgraced England in the eyes of Europe; but what did France and Germany and Austria say to that? Why, the fact was that every single Power, with the exception of Russia, admitted that the policy of Lord Beaconsfield was the best guarantee for the peace of Europe. [Cheers and uproar.] That was the policy which was also endorsed by the Radical member for Newcastle, who was an Englishman first and a partisan afterwards. [Disturbance.] The action of the present Administration had been the means of keeping the Russians out of Constantinople. As to the Zulu campaign, if the Government had shrunk from the unpleasant responsibilities they had had to undertake they would have been hooted from office. (Cheers and groans.) His lordship next proceeded to defend the policy that led to the war in Afghanistan, remarking, in response to a cry from the audience, that the cost would not impose a single penny upon the British taxpayer. (Cheers.) The one cardinal object to be kept in view by any Government having such vast interests in all parts of the world as England was to protect the interests of the nation, even at the cost of war; but, on the other hand, in a great commercial community like ours, war must always be considered as a deplorable disaster. (Cheers and counter cheers.) The question was how to best protect those interests which were worth fighting for without actually going to war; and on that point the Government believed it had acted for the best in speaking out its mind to other Powers—by informing other nations that we had no desire to interfere with their affairs, but that if they chose deliberately to take a course dangerous to our interests we were strong enough and bold enough to act. Loud cheers and uproar.)

Amid considerable noise and disturbance, a vote of confidence in Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Cooper (the latter not being able to be present) was carried by a large majority.

MR. GRANT DUFF ON BRITISH INTERESTS.

On the 22nd March an address by Mr. Grant Duff was read at a crowded meeting of the Sheffield Junior Liberal Association, held in the Circus. The address was read by Mr. W. Smith, chairman of Messrs. Mundella and Waddy's election committee. Mr. Grant Duff, in his address, commenced with a few observations that in that town it were unnecessary to enter into a lengthened account of false opinion about British interests in the East. It had to some extent died down, as the late election triumphantly proved, but it was impossible to feel quite certain that under undermining influence or other it might not begin to shoot again if the soil which it cumbered was not covered by a healthy growth of sound opinion upon that great subject. (Hear, hear.) Looking back on the history of the last Administration, he could not but regret that those at the head of it did not recognise the necessity of keeping clearly before them the great events that were passing around them. By neglecting to do this they allowed a totally erroneous impression to arise. Englishmen had forgotten that she was part of a great political State system, as well as the greatest extra European Empire in the world. No department of foreign politics was more important to British statesmen than that which concerned the affairs of the East. Considering the question, "What are our interests in Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Russia, Persia, and Afghanistan?" Mr Grant Duff remarked that we had no interests whatever in Greece except that Greece should be prosperous. Our one great interest in Turkey was that the people of that country should rise as rapidly as possible to a level with those portions of Europe which have lived under happier conditions, and also that Constantinople should not pass into the hands of any Power which would be at all likely to use that position so as to domineer over the Medi erranean. It was of the greatest possible importance to have at the head of affairs statesmen who thoroughly knew their own minds, and who can take a lead and give the lead to the country. The very able man who had been at the head of the Foreign Office—Lord Derby—(hear, hear)—did not see his way, did not give to the country any definite lead at all. The views which were put forward by, or personally attributed to, the other members of the Cabinet, such as Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Carnarvon, were entirely conflicting. What wonder then if the Opposition which had no access to much of the information possessed by the Government, was unable to agree in any policy except in blaming those whose duty it was to find a policy for not finding one. The Cabinet had no definite idea of their own, and they naturally would not take one from any section of the Opposition. In spite of all the expense they had incurred during the last six years they had not advanced one step nearer towards the safeguarding of British interests in Turkey than they had done when the present Government came into office. Considering the question, "What would you do now?" Mr. Duff admitted that the policy of 1854 had been a failure, and that, whatever was or was not possible in that year, it was now quite impossible to keep any long time the Turkish domination in any part of Europe. There were now two courses possible. The first was that Constantinople should be made a free city, with a certain territory on either side of the Straits guaranteed by all Europe; and the second, that it should become the seat of the Western Prince, whoever he might be, who might best unite the interests of all Europe. But what he wished to impress upon the minds of the audience was that British interests in the East did not require as any longer to be kept in view that the Turkish dominion could long continue in Europe. His last word on the subject was, let us have as soon as possible a Government clearsighted and single-minded, which might recruit the concert of Europe. [Applause.]

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Silk Suspenders	2 8	Sovereign Boxes.....	3-8 to 4 0
Gents' Cotton Socks from.....doz.	8 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted.....	16 to 22 8
Warm do.	5 0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case.....10-8 to	12 8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8	Razors Ivory Handles.....	1 to 3 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose.....	doz 13 8	Do. Strops	3-8 to 4 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose ...	9 0	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 2 8
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose from	per doz. 2 0	Briar Root Pipes.....	1-8 to 3 8
Children's White Cotton Socks from	per doz. 6-8 to 12 8	Tobacco Pouches	1 0
Children's Heather Merino & Plain Colours	doz. 6-8 to 12 8	Pocket Knives	1-8 to 3 8
Ladies' Sun & Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15 0	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	1 8
Gents' Travelling Caps	3 to 5 8	Shaving do. Stick "Pears"	1 8
Gents' Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Lloyd's Euxesis	1 8
Travelling Hats.....	4 to 9 0	Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Cardigan Jackets.....	6-8 to 12 8	Fragant Florilline	1 8
Sheets, per pair.....	9 0	Overland Chairs, best Beech ..	6-8 to 13 8
Blankets, each	10 8	Luggage Labies, per doz.....	0 12
		Hat Guards.....	0 8
		Ladies' Overland Chairs from.....	6 8
		Gents " "	9 8

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, SHIRT-MAKERS,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE
FOR
TRAVELLERS AND OVERLAND PASSENGERS.
THORPE AND COMPANY.
EVERY requisite ready for use, for a journey by Sea or Land, on business or pleasure, at a moment's notice.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Overland Suits.....Rs.	20 to 28 0	Dogskin Gloves .....per pair	2 8
Sleeping do.....	8 to 12 0	Do. Driving	3 8
Ulsters, Warm	" 35 to 45 0	French Braces ..... Each	1 12
Loose Black Alpaca Coat.....	10 0	Boys do.	1 8
Cardigan Jackets .....Rs.	10 to 12 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs .....per doz.	4 8
Cotton Socks .....per doz.	8 8	Best Linen Collars	5 8
Merino Socks Best	20 0	Do. do. Cuffs	10 8
Gauze Undervests .....per	1 12	Flashing Ties	2 8
Warm Undervest..... Each	5 0	Pin Scarves ..... Each	0 12
Warm Pants ..... "	5 0	Knot Scarves ..... "	1 12
White Cashmere Mufflers ... "	3 0	Paper Collars	1 10
Oxford Shirts ..... "	5 0	Elastic Belts ..... Each	2 4
White do ..... "	4 4	Bridal Leather ..... Pair	10 8
Best Flannel ..... "	5 0	Eau de Cologne ..... Bottle	0 12
Warm Gloves ..... per pair	1 4	Atkinson White Rose	2 8
Kid Gloves Lined.....	3 8	Soiled Linen Bags.....	" 2 8
White Sun Umbrellas.....	3 8	Uniform Cases	" 20 0
Silk Umbrellas, good quality	10 8	Waterproof Coats from	10 8
Ladies' do do	10 8	Cholera Belts	2 8
Fitted Morocco Bags ..... Rs.	40 to 45 0	Chairs without Arms	3 8
Tiffin Baskets	25 0	With do.	7 8
Canteens, fitted complete	40 0	Arms and Leg Rests	9 0
Solid Leather Hat Cases.....	25 0	Cotton Pillows	1 8
Tan Canvass Portmanteaus	32 0	Leather Purses.....	2 0
Rezais or Quilts	4 0	Do. Wallets.....	1 12
French Kid Gloves .....per pair	2 8	Bank Note Holders	1 12
White Doe Gloves	3 8	Pocket Books.....	4 0

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Sailors' Knot.....		Money Belts	2 8
Windsor Scarfs for Bow or Ring	3 12	Sovereign Boxes	1 8
Gents' Canvas Shoes.....	2-8 to 4 0	Carpet Bags	4 0
Gents' Slippers	2-8 to 4 0	Courier Bags	3 8
China Bath Slippers.....	1 0	Gladstone Bags.....	28 8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14 0	Square Mouth Bags Hide.....	20 8
Pocket Filters	3 8	Best Overland Trunks.....	28 0
Air-tight Uniform Cases.....	4 8	Gladstone Bags.....	28 8
Sponge Bags	from 1	Soiled Leather	30 to 65 0
Sponges.....	" 3 8	Solid Leather Dressing Cases..30 to	45 0
Soap Dishes, Japanned	1-0 to 1 8	Military Hair Brushes, Pair in Leather Case	10 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle.....	" 2 0	Collars Boxes..... Rs. 3 to	4 0
Aromatic Vinegar.....	" 2 8	Hindustan Bottle	1 4
Tooth Brush Guards	0 8	Hair Brushes..... Each	3 8
Do. Brushes.....	0 12	Razors	" 2 8
Nail do.	1 0	Shaving Brushes	" 2 0
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case.....10-8 to	12 8	Do. Soap	" 1 0
Razors Ivory Handles.....	1 to 3 8	Tooth Brushes	" 0 8
Do. Strops	3-8 to 4 8	Tooth Paste Pot.....	" 1 0
Nail Scissors	1-8 to 2 8	Nail Brushes.....	12 as 1 8
Briar Root Pipes.....	1-8 to 3 8	Bath Sponges.....	1 8
Tobacco Pouches	1 0	Sponge Bags	1 8
Pocket Knives	1-8 to 3 8	Shaving Soap, 6 Cakes.....	1 0
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	1 8	Bath Slippers	1 0
Shaving do. Stick "Pears"	1 8	Horse Whip	2 8
Lloyd's Euxesis	1 8	Mother-o'-Pearl Head Sets	2 1
Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8		
Fragant Florilline	1 8		
Overland Chairs, best Beech ..6-8 to	13 8		
Luggage Labies, per doz.....	0 12		
Hat Guards.....	0 8		
Ladies' Overland Chairs from.....	6 8		
Gents " "	9 8		

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL